Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC S.15. The Lagged Earl.
AMERICAN THEATRE S.15. Pinabre and I Pagliaca.
BLIOU THEATRE S.26. Kale Kip.
BROADWAY THEATRE S.15. The Three Dragoons. CASINO S La Helle Helene, EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine

matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE—8.20—Phroso.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8.10—A Runaway Girl.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—A Romance Athlone.
GRAPICN THEATRE S.15—The Christian.
GARBICK THEATRE S.10—Zaza.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE S Shenandoah.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S.15—Secret Service.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S.15—Secret Service.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S.15—Rev. Griffith

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8-B. & R.
KEITH'S Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous performance. KEITHS Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous performance.
KOSTER & BIALS S. 15 Vaudeville.
KNICKERHOCKER THEATRE S. 20—Nathan Hale
LYCELM THEATRE 3.30—Beatrice Hereford—S. 30— LYCELM THEATRE 3.30 Beatrice Hercord 5.30 Trelawny of the Wells.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 5.30 Because She Loved Him So.
MENDELSSOHN HALL 3 Anton Van Boox.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 5.11 Barbiere di MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2-8.15 My Pariner, PASTOR S-12.30 to 11 Continuous performance. JACK'S THEATRE-2-8-A Hot Time

Alaska ST, NICHOLAS SKATING RINK-Hockey Match. WALLACK'S-S:15-At the White Horse Tavern.

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Filipinos attacked the Amercan line at Manila on Saturday evening, the battle lasting an hour, the insurgents being driven back. Admiral Dewey's warships shelled aries of officials has caused renewed discontent at Santiago de Cuba. — An ex-lieutenant in the French Army was arrested in Paria, accused of communicating military secrets to foreign Powers. — The arrival of Henri Rochefort in Algiers precipitated a street riot between Dreyfusites and anti-Dreyfusites; there was a street riot in Marseilles from the same cause. — The members of the Inaular Cabinet of Porto Rico tendered their resignations to General Henry, the Military Governor of the island.

DOMESTIC - Dispatches were received from Admiral Dewey and Colonel Thompson announcing the victory near Manila over the insurgents, and a later dispatch from General Otis said that matters were quiet in the neighborhood of the city. — The ratification of the Deace Treaty by the Sanate to-day is regarded Otis seta that matters borhood of the city. — The ratification of the Feace Treaty by the Senate to-day is regarded in Washinston as certain. — Supporters of the Army Reorsanization bill are confident that the measure will be passed at the present session of Congress. — Covernor Roosevelt will the fee Commissioner of sion of Congress — Governor Roosevelt will nominate George L. Heins for Commissioner of the Capitol, to succeed Isaac G. Perry. — Colonel J. A. Sexton, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died in Washington. — Senster Quay's candidate for the State Senate nomination in Lebanon County. Penn., was defeated by the anti-Ouay candidate. — Fatal thunderstorms in Maryland were followed by a heavy snowfall. — The Dismal Swamp Canal, which has been greatly improved will be open for payigation by March 1. Swamp Canal, which has been greatly im-proved, will be open for navigation by March 1.

CITY.-General Wesley Merritt, in an inter CITY.—General Wesley Merritt, in an interview, said there was no cause for apprehension regarding the American army in the Philippines; the force now there was enough to defend the city. —— The American liner St. Louis arrived from Southampton and reported hurricane weather for the greater part of her trip. —— The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, yielding to the pleadings of his congregation, announced that he would decline the offer of the chair of English literature in Johns Hopkins University and remain as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church. —— Detectives continued to work on the Adams poisoning case, but no derk on the Adams poisoning case, but no developments were announced.

THE WEATHER. Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 30 degrees; lowest, 27; average, 281₂.

THE DAY AND THE DEED.

The day has come. The issue is before the Senate. The verdict must be rendered. The choice must be made for peace or war. There has been deliberation, at least commensurate with the importance of the task at hand. There has been delay, taxing the patience of the Nation and jeoparding its welfare and tranquillity. All has been said that profitably may be said, and there remains only to do that which the Senate has itself without a dissenting voice decreed this day to do. Shall the Treaty of Peace with Spain be ratified or rejected? That is the question whose answering is to be the deed which will make this February 6 an epoch-marking date in history; not in ours only, but in the history of the world,

That is the question, but not that alone. There are issues involved which far transcend the mere fate of a negotiated treaty "Is it peace or war?" Is this Nation to have a free hand to safeguard its interests and to work out its destiny, or is it to be hampered, entangled and confined? Is the blood shed for freedom's sake and for humanity's to yield its precious fruitage, or to be werse than wasted? Are eight million people to be uplifted and led toward that ordered self-government which should be the beneficent possession of all lands, or are they to be treach erously betrayed and hurled back beneath some alien despotism or into the black depths of anarchy? These are the questions which the vote upon the treaty is to answer. Let there be no mistake, no misunderstanding. A vote for the treaty is a vote for peace, for this Nation's freedom from fereign entanglements, and for emancipation and all possible autonomy for the Philippines. A vote against the treaty is a vote for war, for the vexing of this Nation with interminable complications, and for making the Philippines the prey of foreign conquest or the victims of intestine anarchy. Between those two and sole alternatives let the American Senate choose!

Ten months ago a comparable choice lay before it. The issue then was peace or war. The a Nation which does not care to be made ridicvoice of humanity, of duty and of honor spoke for accepting the dreadful alternative of war. long a war indefinitely, against the wishes of The President declared himself ready to exe- a majority of the people and of the Executive, cute the Nation's will. And by a unanimous vote the Senate, like the House, placed in the President's hands the whole Nation's power for war. That was ten months ago. And now the President asks the Senate to vindicate what it then did. For he has executed his commission. He has waged the war which the Senate | As soon as it was perceived that such doubts bade him to wage. He has won a greater vic- might sway the action of some members, the tory, at a smaller cost, than the most hopeful | majority readily assented to vote upon and pass then ventured to expect. He has negotiated a a resolution declaring with reference to these treaty securing for us and for all whom it con- islands a purpose similar to that which has been cerns the legitimate results of that war. And avowed regarding Cuba. But at once the Sennow he asks the Senate's judgment upon his ators who are engineering war against their work. Is it conceivable that it will refuse an own country, though they had been clamoring approving verdict? Having given him the for such a resolution several weeks, turned greatest commission it could give, will it now sharply about and refused to give assent even repudiate its own work and stultify itself by to a vote on that question. They thus placed

the Senate, without one dissenting voice, de- It is no longer a question what shall be done cided for the former. To-day the choice is just with the Philippines. War having begun, war as clearly and unmistakably between an hon- will have to settle that matter, but it is incomorable peace and a dishonorable war; and again | parably more important for Americans to de ought the Senate, by a unanimous vote, to de- | termine what should be done about a Senatorial ought the Senate, by a distance of the former. That is the duty of the day. That is the deed which, if done, would make this day forever splendid in our history. If it may not be, if there shall be some who, while they did not hesitate to vote for war in the day of the day.

That is the deed which, if done, would make this day forever splendid in our history. If it may not be, if there shall be some who, while they did not hesitate to vote for war in the day of the day clare itself for the former. That is the duty of minority which tries to force the country to

Senators, "we face the issue of ratifying or de-"of duty, the path of honor." In those ennobling sentiments we believe the great mass of his colleagues will heartily unite, and for more than the needed two-thirds of them the path of honor and of duty will be the only one. and the ratification of the treaty, the restoration of peace with Spain, the salvation of the Philippines from despotism and anarchy, the fulfilment of this Nation's duty and the vindication of this Nation's honor be the supreme deed of this auspicious day.

THE OUTBREAK AT MANILA.

The exact details of the outbreak at Manila, in all their fulness, are not yet at hand. They are not needed for present purposes. prime cause is perfectly apparent and unmistakable. Aguinaldo's guerilla bands have been encouraged, and encouraged by Americans, to hold out against the lawful authority of the United States, and to become more and more defiant and disorderly in their bearing. At last, either in sheer deviltry in what they have come to realize as a hopeless cause, or in a last effort to extort blackmail or purchase money from this Government, they have made violent attack upon our troops. Our troops, happily, were prepared for them. They repulsed them with heavy loss. And they will doubtless give them the lesson they so much need for the correction of their follies. General Merritt expressed himself to a reporter of The Tribune yesterday as confident that such would be the case; and there is no man in this hemisphere better fitted to judge the case than he. The loss of life appears, according to the latest dispatches received before going to press, to have been heavy on both sides, though probably far heavier on the Philippine side than on ours. Our troops have acted splendidly, and are evidently masters of the situation. There may be more fighting and further losses. But the American flag in the Far East will not be pulled down at the bidding of the twice-sold Aguinaldo.

First trifling, then tragedy. But now that the tragedy has come, the trifling must cease, The battle at Manila on May Day last revealed to the awakened world the tremendous power of an American armament. This later skirmish is no less, though far differently, illuminating, It shows to this Nation the futility, and worse, of dalliance in dealing with a people who see in forbearance only a sign of weakness. It shows the imperative need, more than once or twice voiced in these columns, of making the irresistible authority of America known to the Filipinos as promptly and as unmistakably as Dewey made it known to Admiral Montojo. That might have been done in all kindness, without bloodshed. But we have procrastinated. Domestic marplotry has prevailed. Resistance to our just authority has been suggested, excited, encouraged. To-day the natural result appears. But the former need has not been lessened. It has been much intensified. There must be a stern, inexorable assertion of American sovereignty at Manila, at whatever cost. That, we can trust Admiral Dewey and General Otis to effect. There must be, too, a similar assertion of American sovereignty at Washington in the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Spain. That, the Nation expects the Senate to effect to-day. By our own temporizing we have compelled Manlla to send us unpleasant news. Amends are to be made by sending Manila to-day the good news for which our brave commanders there have so long waited. That done, we shall not have long to wait for answering tidings of good | failed to lead to thoroughly satisfactory results

SENATORS ENGINEERING WAR.

A tone of intense indignation is manifested y many about performances in the Senate. and it is actually resented by some Senators as if nobody had any business to blame them for instigating war in the Philippines against their own country. But that is substantially what they have been doing, and the tidings of fighting at Manila show that at last they have succeeded in so far inflating the ideas of insurgents that an attack has been made on the American forces, blood has been shed and lives have been sacrificed. The President has shown such extreme patience, in vlow of the unwarranted delay in the Senate, that some have criticised him on that account, not realizing how completely he has conceived his action to be hampered by refusal of the Senate to accept a cession which would give the United States indisputable right to establish order and protect the rights and business of peaceable inhabitants. The result is an out break of war, entirely without excuse or reason, brought about by the attitude of a minority of Senators to prevent peace unless they can deprive the majority of both houses and the President of all power to protect life and property in regions in which we have broken down the only organized government.

It has been a most surprising feature of this case that a minority of Senators persist in asserting their right to determine whether a war shall cease which it required only the action of a majority or both houses and the assent of the President to begin. Certainly the Government of the United States has not heretofore been placed in a position so little to its credit before the world, and the Scuators who take that attitude cannot offer for it any excuse or explanation excepting that they are hostile to the rule of the majority and mean to defeat it if they can. The Nation has gained honor for liself within the last year, but do these Senators imagine they are gaining honor for its form of government or for themselves? It may be doubted whether Senatorial powers which are so absardly abused can long be upheld by ulous, and well knows that no power to prowould ever have been conferred upon a minority had it been imagined that it could be used in such a fashion.

The question has gone far beyond the stage at which honest doubts about the best disposition of the Philippine Islands were in order. rejecting the very results for which that com- themselves in an attitude of deliberate and permission was given? It is not to be believed. sistent hostility to the will of the majority, Ten months ago the choice lay between an even though the declared purpose of the mahonorable war and a dishonorable peace; and jority was exactly what they had demanded.

April last, will now vote against peace, at least | of the minority is absolute and unchangeable. may their numbers be so few as to be impo- That remains to be discussed hereafter. The tent. We cannot think otherwise than that they | first step is to ratify the treaty, and bring about will be. We cannot believe that this day's work that peace with Spain which the people want. at Washington will fail the high purpose and Should that be accomplished to-day, as the desire of the Nation. "To-day," says one of the latest information appears to indicate that it will be, there will then remain the question, "stroying the Peace Treaty. For me there is What should be done about those who incite "but one path marked out. That is the path and with deliberate calculation bring about war against their own country? There will at least be expressions of public opinion regarding them which they will not relish. If the people are content to tell Senators what is thought of them, very well. The majority will rule, however. Its will has not been insolently defied by a minority for a long time, and never with results which the minority could consider satisfactory.

THE NEXT STEPS.

Thanks to careful and intelligent preparation, the investigation of the Surrogate's office had scarcely begun when Surrogate Arnold made up his mind to resign rather than face the consequences. His retirement, indispensable as it was from every point of view, still leaves much to be accomplished. The purpose of the inquiry will not have been fully attained when an unworthy incumbent has been succeeded by a man thoroughly qualified in mind and character to administer the grave and delicate trust which has been so long abused. It cannot be doubted that Governor Roosevelt appreciates the importance of the appointment which he is suddenly required to make, and will remain deaf to persuasions in behalf of any candidate whose personal or professional fitness is open to suspicion. He knows that a man of unblemished reputation, excellent ability and sober judgment would not fill the place unless, in addition to those qualifications, he were possessed of an energetic spirit and a resolute will. Some of his own most conspicuous qualities are needed in Surrogate Arnold's successor, for a new system

as well as a new man is in prospect. It is believed that the Assembly committee. short as the official investigation was, has secured a sufficient basis for remedial legislation. Otherwise it would have been unwise and improper not to go on. The statement made on behalf of the committee last Friday and in explanation of its course will be followed in due time by a full report of its discoveries. There is no agreement limiting its freedom in that respect, and its findings will be practically as complete as a much longer inquiry could have made them. They will show not only that judicial powers have been abused, but also that the law has permitted serious hardships to be inflicted, especially upon the needy helrs of small estates, and that a large license now exists in respect to the patronage of the Surrogate's office which should be much curtailed. For an exact account of these matters we must wait until the committee makes its formal report, but the general nature of the evils which ought to be corrected, and which no Surrogate can wholly cure without the assistance of the Legis-

lature, has been already indicated. -It is evident, therefore, that a serious and presumably not an altogether easy task will soon confront the Republican majority at Albany. Democratic members opposed the reso lution for an investigation with characteristic fatuity, and though Mr. Croker, being better advised as to what was impending, subsequently declined to make an effort in behalf of Surrogate Arnold, it is not to be supposed that Tammany will cheerfully consent to legislative interference with a powerful office of which it expects to regain full possession in the near future. The Republican leaders will therefore peed to proceed in such a manner as to avoid all suspicion of subservience to personal or political interests and to command the support of public opinion in their endeavors to institute a far-reaching reform. It would be unfortunate and discreditable if so excellent a beginning

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The reaction which many have expected for weeks came in the stock market, after a fash-It was enough to dislodge many weak holders and to dissipate many paper profits, and it even satisfied part of the larger operators that the season for wild and furious advance was over, which would not be reason for prolonged lamentation. Such a market as has been seen was rather too frantic for health. But, after all, it may be observed that the reaction did not amount to much. The sixty most active railroad stocks closed at an average of \$72.16 per share, against \$72.20 the week before. On Monday, January 30, when the bear panic lifted prices to their highest point for ter years, the average, \$72.37 at the day's end, was but 21 cents per share higher than Saturday's close, after the week of reaction. The so-called industrials fared worse, declining \$1.19 per share from the highest point and closing \$106 below that point. Each generation of speculators apparently has to acquire in its turn a knowledge of the difference between securities and inse-

curities. The earnings of railroads do not react, but for January thus far reported have been 4.6 per cent larger than last year, and 13.8 per cent larger than in 1892, all classes showing some improvement excepting the Pacific roads. The gain in the Grangers was largest. The tonnage shipped eastward from Chicago for four weeks was 509,426, against 300,707 last year, and 511.117 in 1892, when the traffic was exceedingly heavy, showing a larger gain in earnings as a whole than in the Chicago movement. The payments through clearing-houses in January fully sustained even the largest expectations of a veek ago, amounting to \$8,402,688,805, with New-York \$5,690,749,776, or 54.2 per cent more than last year, and with all outside exchanges \$2 801,939,029, an increase of 31.7 per cent over 1892. As the big speculative business swelled operations here, it is especially instructive to note that payments elsewhere were 4.9 per cent larger than in December or any previous month and about \$200,000,000, or S per cent, larger than in November or any previous month. While sympathy is natural for the unhappy business men who rush into print to explain that they have seen no improvement yet it will be readily understood in the light of such records that their case is exceptional.

Possibly a little irritation may be felt in some other branches of business because the iron manufacture makes such remarkable progress. But it has two reasons for superior good fortune t has qualified itself to compete more directly with all the world than most other manufact ures, and it is more affected than any other by the magnitude of grain, cotton and cattle crops Although the output January 1 was considerably the largest ever reported, it appears that six or seven more furnaces have gone into blast during the last month, or are preparing to do so quickly. The announcement that Lake ore producers will advance the price only 20 cents this year gives important help, and it is known that a large share of the output for the year has already been covered by contracts. The demand for finished products still increases, and not in one or two, but in almost all classes. Steel bars are now advancing at Pittsburg after being held a long time cheaper or no higher than iron The demand for plates in car and ship building is heavy, and in all sections is beyond the capacity of works. Galvanized sheets have been active at Pittsburg, and have advanced, while orders are received at Philadelphia from Australia and Hawaii. There is no change in prices of steel rails, though a purchase of 12,000

whole, has been only about 12 per cent from the lowest point last year, against nearly as much in pig-iron.

Compared with such changes the freakish rise in some minor metals looks suspictous. Tin was below 13 cents in 1897, but was quoted at 25 cents on Friday. Copper sold at 10.75 cents about a year ago, but is now quoted at 17 cents for Lake. Lead has risen from 3 to 4.4 cents. In all these cases there is a heavy demand, both home and foreign, and enough to account for a large rise. A change which may prove more serious is the general advance in prices of leather, averaging over 3 per cent, which comes just when hides at Chicago have weakened a little, and when the demand for boots and shoes seems to be gaining. It is not unlikely to arrest that tendency, as buyers have been holding off a long time in expectation of lower prices, and meanwhile the Eastern manufacturers begin to realize seriously the effect of competition from hundreds of new factories at the West. The shipments of boots and shoes from Boston, as given by "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," were 61,400 cases, or about a sixth less than last year in January, and smaller than in 1894, though larger than in other years.

The textile industries have made important changes, cotton goods having stiffened in price with great improvement in the demand since raw cotton grew stronger, while wool and woollens have declined together ever since early last year, until the end of January, but goods now show more signs of strength. If the market for wool does not run away again, a good season may be hoped for, though it is somewhat early to judge. The price of cotton has now been supported so long above last year's figures that statistics of the movement are closely watched. "The Financial Chronicle" shows that only 1,101,499 bales came into sight in January, against 1,342,945 last year, and as much decline in one other month would leave nothing of gain over last year's receipts. There is an insignifiant increase in takings of Northern spinners, but exports continue heavy, 563,000 bales more than last year in five months, and 113,000 in

January. The wheat movement does not halt, in five esks 29,288,950 bushels, flour included, having en exported, against 21,168,216 last year. This makes for about seven months over 155,000,000. bushels, against 141,000,000 last year, notwithstanding corn exports were nearly as large as a year ago. The fall of 514 cents in wheat seems to have warrant only in the knowledge of farmers as to the size of stocks they have still to market, and the unabated Western receipts, which have been over 199,000,000 bushels since July 1, against 171,000,000 last year. A most significant feature is that in the last five weeks the outcome from farms has been over 28,000,000 bushels, against 19,000,000 bushels in the same weeks of last year. Until these movements and the outgo of cotton are checked Europe will continue to have a large balance to pay on every month's account, and there will be little occa sion for such skittishness about bank state ments and money markets as was shown or Saturday.

The Mayor has not said much about schools since Mr. Agar told him what cheap claptrap was his pretence of anxiety for the completion of schoolhouses which he himself delayed for a

France will protect the designs of her exhibitors, and not allow her own manufacturers to copy or lafringe them. This was to have been expected from her punctilious and delicate sense of hospitality, and ought never to have been doubted, but it was; the misgiving being now set at rest by authority. The British manufacturers have been assured of protection, and that, of course, covers the case of every nation which exhibits there.

There is no fact better known about the Philippines than that cockfighting has from time out of mind been the chief popular sport of the natives. Yet here is the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong gravely charging that somewhat cruel and demoralizing practice against the Americans! They would have the world bethat George Dewey took to Manila the first gamecocks ever seen in the archipelago That is of a piece with the bulk of their representations. It gives the world a fine notion of their fitness for self-government.

Now that the abuse of patronage in the Surrogate's Court has been effectively rebuked, it might be well to give attention to the lists of referees which political organizations prepare for the guidance of members of the Supreme

The Alaska boundary and trade reciprocity seem to be about the only matters remaining to be settled by the Joint High Commission Even without settling them the Commission will have done good work. If it shall come to an agreement upon them it will surpass the most sanguine hopes that have been cherished for it.

PERSONAL.

The Anglican Bishop of Ballarat, Australia, not ong ago made some severe strictures on other denominations at a church congress held in that city He described their church buildings as "stattered, pairry, often hideous worship sheds, monuments of partisanship and self-opinionativeness in re-

John D. Clews, 102 years old, and Mrs. Sarah Jennings, 100 years old, both of Franklin, Penn. have just been married. The bridegroom is wealthy oil producer and a veteran of the Civil and Mexican Wars, while the bride is a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, and resides in Foxburg. She was married in 1824 to James Jennings, and has four daughters and seven sons and twenty-five grand-children, all living. Notwithstanding the advanced age of Mr. and Mrs. Clews, they are as vivacious as a person of forty.

The officers of the Navy who served under Admiral Sampson in the war with Spain, on Thursday will present to the Admiral a loving-cup. presentation will take place on board the flasship New-York. Precident McKinley, Secretary Long and others have been invited to be present.

Rernard Carter, of Allensville, Ky., says he is the champion long-distance horseback rider of the world. Every day in the last twenty years he has ridden thirty miles on business, and hunting and other picasure trips have brought his average up to 12,400 miles a year. Up to date Carter claims to have travelled 248,000 miles on

E. E. Poor, president of the National Park Bank. who is ill at the Walderf-Asteria, was reported mate recovery.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

This is the New Year's address of the Porto Rican Band of San Juan to General Henry; The portorican band of music who translate from the soul that loves dream the harmony of the sun and the light of the day; who interpret with sweetness the high sentiments of that who voted his fondness to the native land, respectfully and filled with ferver, take pleasure in congratulatins you, and ask from THE CREATOR everlast. ing happiness for you. In this dawn of our new era, full of deep solici-

tude, long for the praise of the whole world to make of it a present for you. "Porto Rico, January 1 st. 1899."

mplacable - There's one thing said the mis-thropiet's wife, that I must say about that man a dislike so much. He always gets up early in morning and cleans the snow off in a publicspirited way."
Tes:" was the answer. "He couldn't miss the satisfaction of annoying people by the noise the shovel makes."—(Washington Star.

"The Allan Steamship Line," says "The Philadelphia Record," "has recently resumed the ship-ment of horses from Philadelphia to Glasgow. Tho

the Scotch prejudice against American horses seemed insuperable. to a subterfuge which has again opened up the market. When a shipment of American horses arrived in Scotland the dealers turned the herd in with a number of native horses, and then all identity was lost. The animals were then sold on their merits. So successful has been this ruse that ten thousand horses, recently purchased in Chicago by European dealers, are now on their way East, and will be shipped across the ocean by Atlantic Transport Line steamers from Phila-

delphia and New-York." "I was elected by the votes of eight different nationalities," declared an East Side Alderman as he tucked his thumbs in the armholes of his vest and struck an attitude.
"That so? What were they."
"Irish, German, Pollsh, English, Italian, French and Greek."

and Greek."
"That's only seven."
"What the deuce was the other, now? There were cight, sure."
"Americans." suggested a reporter.
"That's it. Couldn't think of them to save me."
—(Detroit Free Press.

Some time ago "The Louisville Commercial" pub lished an article headed: "Found at Last! The Search for the Meanest Man on Earth Has Been Busily Prosecuted for Years, but I Claim the Proud Distinction of Having Located Him. He Lives at Owensboro." The paper was thereupon sued for libel by J. R. Tennelly, of Owensboro, Ky., who, aithough he was not named, asserted that he was the man referred to. "The Commercial" admitted this, and attempted to prove that the statement concerning Tennelly was true. The latter has just obtained judgment for \$500.

One of the most embarrassing things connected with a modern battlefield is the shrapnel shells, which throw all sorts of strainge substances about. There is not so much danger in their fire as in that of modern musketry, but the sound of the shrapnel is much more disconcerting and democratizing; its wild "whee-wew-wew wew" suggests missiles filling all the air and coming from all directions. A surgeon relates that, as he was standing in front of a hospital tent near where two wounded colored troopers were Islas, he heard one of them say, as a shrapnel wound past: "I don't care for dem Mauser bullets, for when you hear one of 'em you know it's done game past. But I sholly would like to know where de cannon is dat shocks dem camp-kittles full o' rocks:"—(Youth's Companion.

of Boston are receiving instructions in the law. Every week a number of legal questions pertaining to matters which come under their daily ob-servation are propounded to them, and this sys-tem of examinations is believed to have greatly improved the efficiency of the force

Shopkeeper-Come here, Fide: Fine animal that Your dog. sir?
Customer-My dow? I hope not. Would not be followed around by such a cur as that.
Shopke-per-det, out, you brute! Do you know, I hate dogs?-(Boston Transcript.

Governor Stanley of Kansas recently received this note: "Dear sir: I understand you said you was going to take a week off to tear up the big pile of letters asking you for jobs. If everything else is gone, I would like the job of tearing up letters."

Winter Visitor (in Florida)-I should love dearly to go sailled but it looks very cangerous. Do not people often get drowned in this but? A Waterman—No, indeed, mum! The sharks never lets anybody drown—(New-York Weekly.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission in Mexico celebrated its silver anniversary the other day in the City of Mexico. Bishop C. C. McCabe was present.

What He Wanted.—It was evident that the man was in distress and wanted immediate relief.
"Where can I get a diver?" he asked.
"Give it up," was the prompt reply. "What in the world do you want of a diver at this season of the year?"
"I've made a bet that I can find the mercant in

It has always been understood that John Doe and Richard Roe were legal fictions; but in the United States Commissioner's Court, at Boston, the other day, seamen bearing these names were put on trial for assault upon another sailor.

Mamie-I thought you said you weren't going to the Department Store Employes' Bail? Katte-Well, I didn't think I could afford it at first, but I understand they've marked down the tickets from \$1 to 97 cents,—(Yonkers Statesman.

"The Atlanta Constitution" prints this as an authentic revival hymn of the Georgia negroes Ef Satan git de preacher, too, De sinner 'bleege ter doubt; Ef vou git dar befo' I do Pleare stomp de fire out!

Sinner, don't you doubt— Rise up now an' shou!! Ef you git dar befo' I do. Please stomp de fire out!

Dey say dey ain't no hell fer you-bey twis' it all erbout. Ef you git dar befo' I do. Please stomp de fire out!

Sinner, don't you doubt— Dat Satan make you shout! Ef you git dar befo' I do. Please stomp de fire out! "El-Alam," a Turkish paper of this city, tells this story: "Ibrahim Effendi, to whom things happened, did you perchance hear of the things?

Effendi was crossing a river, bearing with him his mother-in-law and a bag of gold, his savings. Then rose the flood which wrecked the vessel, and Ibrailm knew not at first which to save, the gold or his relative. Then, having taken counsel with himself, thought Ibrahim and spake: 'My gold will I save, for where can I get more gold? But Allah to me will give all the mothers-in-law that I need, and perhaps more,' Then having thus said, he thus did, and all the Turks said that he was wise."

The sugar industry in Florida is attracting wide-spread attention, and it is growing in imperiance as a sure money-making business. In Osceola County there is a great sugar plantation and a sugar re-tharty to correspond. Tons upon tons of cane are ground and made into sugar and shipped to the markets of the world.—(Baltimore Sun.

The Chesapeake and Ohlo Steamship Company is having two huge steamships built in England to carry cotton from Newport News to Liverpool. It said that another steamship line will be lished to operate regularly to Havre or Rouen, France. This will be the only steamship line running to a French port from Newport News.

We do not hesitate to say that nearly all of the overplanting of cotton in the South has been caused by the upward spurt of the price of that staple after the bulk of the crop has passed out of the hands of the farmers and when they are arranging for their next planting. A word of warning that is now given out so generally in Georgia should cause our farmers to remember and reflect over their experience. They must realize that this State and the South raised too much cotton last year; they cannot reasonably expect a permanently better price for cotton with a crop of eleven million bales or more.—(Atlanta Journal.

THE TREATY IN THE SENATE.

A MERE POLITICAL MANCEUVRE. From The Woshington Star.

The opposition in the Schate to the treaty takes a in the end the aspect of a mere policical material of the many people see in it now only a chairing to Mr. Bryan's leadership of the Democracy, agincred in the interests of Mr. Gorman and by that gentleman himself.

BETTER UNCONDITIONALLY.

From The Chicago Tribune. Unless the ratification of the treaty next Monday cannot be scured in any other way, it is better that no declaratory resolution, no matter how mild and meaningless it may be, should be adopted.

COWARDLY SHIRKING.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle The cowardiy disposition to slift the tremendous responsibility placed upon this Nation by its relations to the Philippines is a reflection upon the manifess of our people. It is more than that, it is a refusal to use an opportunity in the interests of humanity and civilization greater than has ever come to us excepting when we confronted the problem of slavery in the great crists hour of the Republic's history.

"CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED."

From The Nashville Banner. All the vast territory we have acquired, except Texas, has been taken without consulting the wirkes or the sentiment of the inhabitants. When the Southern Sintes second the whole force of the Government was used to coerce them back into the Union without so much as saying by your leave or consent. The truth is, the consent of the governed theory is based first upon placing them in a position which makes consent inevitable.

THE LINDSAY RESOLUTION. From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

We cannot say that the passage of Senator Lindsay's resolution would do much harm, unless it held out hopes to the Filipinos not likely to be realized; for to hold them till they are capable of self-government means practically to hold them for an indefinite length of time.

NO RIDERS!

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

FISCAL REFORM IN CURA

GENERAL BROOKE'S NEW SCHEME OF TAX COLLECTION.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED-THE EYSTEM OF "FARMING OUT"-A NEW

JUDICIAL SYSTEM. Havana, February 2.

Fiscal reconstruction is one of the most dim. cult tasks that confront the American military authorities. In a short time General Brooke will have a general scheme of tax collection perfected. The machinery is not difficult of creation. The uncertainty lies in assessing and levying the taxes. After that will come some trouble in collection, because great masses of real estate in the island are mortgaged, and the industries are just beginning to give signs of activity. Yet they will all be able to pay something, and after a few months it will not be necessary to depend entirely on the customs recelpts for the revenue. There is a widespread demand for a new assessment on all kinds of property,

The complete divorce of the Spanish Bank from fiscal partnership with the United States simplifies the adoption of a new tax system. Until the proposition was made for the bank to continue the collection of taxes temporarily it was not appreciated what a bundle of nerves was touched in the bank's relation to the Spanish administration. The revocation of the planand the authority given General Brooks to adopt an independent system quieted the political agitation. In devising the new plans the bank is still encountered at every turn, claiming contracts, agreements or privileges. These give an idea of the degree to which the Spanish agthorities in Cuba had abandoned caxation as a governmental function in farming it out to . private institution.

THE BANK GETS A HOLD

The bank got its first hold when it secured the privilege of collecting the impost upon the consumption of cattle. The slaughter tax was an integral part of the Spunish discut system, Its control was a concession of great value, After that the bank oblained the right of selling the "efectives timberedes" or stamped paper for the Government. As a stamp tax was placed on every sort of document, the source of revenue was a rich one. Cradually the bank acquired the collection of the real estate and the industrial taxes, and it grasped most of the sources of municipal revenue

The extent to which it monopolized these collections is receiving fresh illustration from the investigation which the Commission named by General Ludiow is making with regard to the financial condition of Havana. Market taxes, school taxes and everything else went into its coffers, and until recently it has been keeping up the exactions. It still claims the right. The band holds what is known as the water bends, or first mortgage obligations of the municipality. They were issued in payment for the construction of the Albear Canal, and are quoted. above par. The total obligations of the city so far as discovered do not exceed \$12,500,000, which was the original figure given. This includes the floating indentodness. It is certain that the entire indebtedness can be funded and the interest reduced from 7 per cent to 4 per ent. This will insure a saving in expense, and will be a marked advance in the financial reconstruction of the municipality.

A NEW JUDICIAL SYSTEM READY. It is probable that within a fortnight General Brooke will be able to put in ferce the restructed judicial system, so far as a judicial system can be reconstructed under military authority. Colonel Edgar Dudley, Assistant Judge Advocate, who has been giving the matter his attention, has found that the Spanish laws were not so bad as to call for radical ameniment at this period. It was their administration that was bad. The old form will be retained under which the island was divided into two chief districts or audiencias, with the courts sitting at Santiago and Havana respectively. Mr. Lazuna has assumed his post as Secretary of the Department of Justice, General Brocks will have the benefit of his familiarity with the existing laws, and the procedure of the courts. A Supreme Court will be named to take the place of the Court of Cassation at Madrid, to which cases were formerly appealed from the Audiencia. This will meet the deficiency which has left many cases hanging in the air. Some changes may also be made in the methods of criminal procedure. The legal advisors of the Evacuation Commission had the penal code translated, and the translation is now in the

hands of Colonel Dudley. The expenses to the State of administering justice were not great under the Spanish domain. The expense was to the litigated and to accused persons, who had to buy justice and to submit to vexatious fees and exactions. The judges in the six provinces, along with the fiscal or State attorneys, and the secretaries of the courts, received an aggregate of \$360,000 yearly in salaries. The judges were of seven ranks, according to the amounts paid them. The judges of the first rank received \$5,750, and those of the lowest rank \$2.250. The American authorities will reduce this to the basis of United States money, which will be a cut of 9 or 10 per cent.

THE CANADIAN MINISTER'S VISIT.

CONFERRED HERE WITH MEMBERS OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The members of the Canadian Ministry who arrived in this city on Saturday in response to \$ summons from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to discuss matters now engaging the attention of the Joint High Commission in Washington, left New-York for Ottawa yesterday afternoon. The Canadian sembers of the Joint Commission. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada and Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce and Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Sir Louis H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, held several conferences on Saturday and yesterday at the Waldorf Astoria with their colleagues of the Cabinet who came from Ottasa. These men were David Miles, Minister of Justice. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance A. G. Bialf, Minister of Railways, J. L. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, and Chifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior.

Public Works, and Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Blair were seen by a Tribune reporter, but both refused to answer any inquiries relating to the subjects discussed at the conference. The three members of the Com-mission, returned to W. nission returned to Washington last night.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON IN BOSTON. Boston, Feb. 5.-Rear-Admiral Sampson arrived

this morning from New-York for a four-day visit n and about Boston. He came over on River Line, and breakfasted at the Union Club with his travelling companion, Charles Hershell of New-York. Later in the day he was entertained at luncheon at the Vendame by Judge E. C. Bumpus and Mrs. Bumpus, and this evening he dired with

Richard Olney, former Secretary of State. He will Richard Oiney, former Secretary of State. He will stay while here at the home in Cambridge of his eldest daughter, the wife of Lieutenant Roy C. Smith, navail inspector of construction in this listrict and military instructor at Harvard. In a short interview this morning the Admiral expressed the opinion that the trouble with the Filipinos would not amount to much. His engagements to-morrow are many, for he will be shown about Harvard University by Professor Hollis, lunching afterward with President Ellot. In the afternoon a reception will be given by President Ellot, to enable the faculty to meet the Admiral, and the day will close with a dinner at the Tullertes, where he is expected to make at interesting address on "The Navy in the Late War."

MRS. L. M. THORN, JR., GOING ON THE STAGE There was a great deal of interest manifested vesterday in both theatrical and society

when it became known that Mrs. L. Mortimet Thorn, ir., a well-known society woman, who has shown a decided aptitude for theatricals in an amateur way, had decided to devote herself to the stage. She is to make her debut at Daly's Thursday evening, when the new melodrama. The Great Ruby, will be presented. Mrs. me she will make Lillian Gwynn, and this is the name she will use professionally. Her father, Nicholas Gwynn, was formerly a well-known member of the Cotton was formerly a well-known member of the Cotton Exchange. Mrs. Thorn's husband is a lawyer at No. 7 Nassau-st., but they are now living